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# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

**Received up to 26th December 1894.**

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Urdu.** | | | | | |
| | ***Monthly.*** | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| 1 | Vaishya Hitkárí... ... | Meerut ... | Mohan Lál Agrawál | For Dec. ... | 31st Dec. ... | 600 copies. |
| | ***Bi-monthly.*** | | | | | |
| 2 | Akhtar-i-Hind ... ... | Amroha (Moradabad). | Saiyad Muhammad Májid Husain. | 20th Dec. ... | 26th Dec. ... | 100 copies. |
| 3 | Bundelkhand Punch ... | Jhánsi ... | Munshi Nannhá Prasád. | 15th „ ... | 21st „ ... | ... |
| 4 | Indian Reformer ... | Lucknow ... | Babu Rám Narayan Varmá. | 1st & 16th Nov. & 1st Dec. | 20th „ ... | 120 copies. |
| | ***Tri-monthly.*** | | | | | |
| 5 | Akhbár-i-Imámiá ... | Lucknow ... | Saiyad Ábid Ali ... | 18th Dec. ... | 20th Dec. ... | 247 copies. |

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **URDU—*(continued)*.** | | | | | |
| | ***Tri-monthly*.—(concluded).** | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| 6 | Dabír-i-Hind ... ... | Agra ... | Muhammad Amin-ul-dín. | 1st & 10th Dec. ... | 24th Dec. ... | 45 copies. |
| 7 | Hámid-ul-Akhbár ... | Moradabad ... | Iláhi Bakhsh ... | 22nd ,, ... | 26th ,, ... | 106 ,, |
| 8 | Kanauj Punch ... ... | Kanauj (Farukhabad). | Bhaggu Khán ... | 20th ,, ... | 21st ,, ... | 200 ,, |
| 9 | Kayasth Hitkári ... | Agra ... | Munshi Kámtá Prasád | ,, ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | ... |
| 10 | Nasir-i-Hind ... ... | Do. ... | Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali. | ,, ,, ... | ,, ,, ... | 40 copies. |
| | ***Weekly*.** | | | | | |
| 11 | Akhbár-i-Alam ... ... | Meerut ... | Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán. | 18th Dec. ... | 21st Dec. ... | 150 copies. |
| 12 | Akhbár-i-Islám ... ... | Agra ... | Maulvi Wáris Ali ... | 22nd. ,, ... | 23rd ,, ... | 526 ,, |
| 13 | Alwaqt ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Muhammad Sa'íd | 19th ,, ... | 24th ,, ... | 625 ,, |
| 14 | Anís-i-Hind ... ... | Meerut ... | Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá. | 22nd. ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | 250 ,, |
| 15 | Azád ... ... | Lucknow ... | Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain. | 21st ,, ... | 23rd ,, ... | 250 ,, |
| 16 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ... | Bareilly ... | Munshi Thákur Prasad. | 22nd ,, ... | ,, ,, ... | 400 ,, |
| 17 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ... | Rámpur ... | Muhammad Husain Khán. | 24th ,, ... | 26th ,, ... | 370 ,, |
| 18 | Fitnah ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Háfiz Nizám Ahmad | ,, ,, ... | ,, ,, ... | 500 ,, |
| 19 | Hindustání ... ... | Lucknow ... | Munshi Ganga Prasád Varmá. | 19th ,, ... | 20th ,, ... | 300 ,, |
| 20 | Jám-i-Jamshed ... ... | Moradabad ... | Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali | 2nd & 9th ,, ... | 24th ,, ... | 125 ,, |
| 21 | Kárnámah ... ... | Lucknow ... | Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub. | 17th ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | 275 ,, |
| 22 | Kashsháf ... ... | Muzaffarnagar... | Munshi Faiyaz Ahmad | 3th,16 & 24th ,, ... | 23rd & 25th ,, ... | ... |
| 23 | Káyasth Conference Gazette, | Cawnpore ... | Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L. | 14th & 21st ,, ... | 20th & 25th ,, ... | 1,000 copies. |
| 24 | Mihr-i-Nímroz ... ... | Bijnor ... | Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah. | 21st ,, ... | 24th ,, ... | 400 ,, |
| 25 | Naiyar-i-Azam ... ... | Moradabad ... | S. Ibn Ali ... | 19th ,, ... | 25th ,, ... | 160 ,, |
| 26 | Najm-ul-Hind ... ... | Saháranpur ... | Pandit Avatár Kishun | 16th & 24th ,, ... | 20th & 26th. ,, ... | 475 ,, |
| 27 | Nasím-i-Agra ... ... | Agra ... | Babu Jamna Das Biswas. | 23rd ,, ... | 25th ,, ... | ... |
| 28 | Nasím-i-Hind ... ... | Fatehpur ... | Muhammad Naváz Khán. | 15th ,, ... | ,, ,, ... | 70 copies. |
| 29 | Nizám-ul-Mulk ... ... | Moradabad ... | Qází Muhammad Fahím-ul-dín. | 24th ,, ... | 26th ,, ... | 220 ,, |
| 30 | Núr-ul-Anwár ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán. | 22nd. ,, ... | 23rd ,, ... | 171 ,, |
| 31 | Oudh Punch ... ... | Lucknow ... | Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain. | 20th ,, ... | 25th ,, ... | 300 ,, |
| 32 | Police News ... ... | Meerut ... | Shekh Habib Ahmad | 24th ,, ... | ,, ,, ... | 600 ,, |
| 33 | Riaz-ul-Akhbár ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Háfiz Nizám Ahmad, | ,, ,, ... | 26th ,, ... | 500 ,, |
| 34 | Rohilkhand Punch ... | Moradabad ... | Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali | 2nd & 9th ,, ... | 24th ,, ... | 125 ,, |
| 35 | Sitára-i-Hind ... ... | Ditto ... | Pandit Banwári Lál Misra. | 20th ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | 125 ,, |
| 36 | Tohfa-i-Hind ... ... | Bijnor ... | Munshi Jairáj Singh | 13th & 20th ,, ... | 20th & 25th ,, ... | 304 ,, |
| 37 | Urdú Akhbár ... ... | Bareilly ... | Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz. | 16th ,, ... | 25th ,, ... | 25 ,, |
| 38 | Vernacular Advertiser ... | Lucknow ... | Rámji Dás Bhárgava | 21st ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | 1,000 ,, |
| 39 | Zamánah ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan. | 20th ,, ... | 20th ,, ... | 200 ,, |
| | ***Daily*.** | | | | | |
| 40 | Oudh Akhbár ... ... | Lucknow ... | Munshi Shiva Prasád | 20th to 26th ,, ... | 20th to 26th Dec. ... | 521 copies. (including 92 copies taken by Government). |
| | **URDU-ENGLISH.** | | | | | |
| | ***Bi-weekly*.** | | | | | |
| 41 | Aligarh Institute Gazette ... | Aligarh ... | Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-din. | 18th & 21st Dec. ... | 20th & 23rd Dec. ... | 460 copies. (including 286 copies taken by Government). |
| | **HINDI.** | | | | | |
| | ***Monthly*.** | | | | | |
| 42 | Máheshwari ... ... | Hapur (Meerut), | Bábú Harsaran Dás, | For Nov. & Dec. ... | 24th Dec. ... | 450 copies. |
| 43 | Vigyá Brindában... ... | Brindaban (Mut tra). | Gowsámi Nannhe Lal Sharmá. | ,, Dec. ... | 26th ,, ... | 250 ,, |
| | ***Bi-monthly*.** | | | | | |
| 44 | Kayasth Conference Prakásh | Cawnpore ... | Rai Devi Prasad, B.A. B.L. | 24th Dec. ... | 24th Dec. ... | 300 copies. |

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HINDI—(concluded). | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 45 | Almora Akhbár ... ... | Almora ... | Munshi Sadánand Sanwál. | 24th Dec. ... | 26th Dec. ... | 104 copies. |
| 46 | Bhárat Jiwan ... ... | Benares ... | Bábú Rám Krishna Varmá. | 17th & 24th ,, ... | 20th & 25th Dec. ... | 1,500 ,, |
| 47 | Nágrí Nírad ... ... | Mirzapur ... | Pandit Káshi Prasád Shukla. | 20th ,, ... | 25th ,, ... | 300 ,, |
| 48 | Prayág Samáchár ... | Allahabad ... | Pandit Jagan Náth Tiwári. | ,, ,, ... | 22nd ,, ... | 400 ,, |
| 49 | Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ... | Udaipur ... | Ashyáchálak Dán ... | 17th ,, ... | 21st ,, ... | 65 ,, |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 50 | Hindustán ... ... | Kálákankar (Partábgarh). | Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla. | 19th to 25th Dec. ... | 20th to 26th Dec. ... | 470 copies. |
| | HINDI-URDU. | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 51 | Arya Darpan ... ... | Sháhjahánpur... | Munshi Bakhtáwar Singh. | For Dec. ... | 23rd Dec. ... | 500 copies. |
| 52 | Mazhar-ul-Ziráat ... | Meerut ... | Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán. | ,, ,, ... | 25th Dec. ... | 50 ,, |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 53 | Káshi Patriká ... ... | Benares ... | Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 21st Dec. ... | 24th Dec. ... | 500 copies (including 348 copies taken by Government.) |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 54 | Jaipur Gazette ... ... | Jaipur ... | Munshi Mahávír Prasád. | 15th & 19th Dec. ... | 26th Dec. ... | 100 copies. |
| | MARATHI. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 55 | Subodh Sindhu ... ... | Khandwa ... | Lakshman Anant Prayági. | 19th Dec. ... | 22nd Dec. ... | 350 copies. |
| | MARATHI-ENGLISH. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 56 | Nyáya Sudhá ... ... | Nágpur ... | Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan. | 17th Dec. ... | 21st Dec. ... | 400 copies. |

## I.—Political and Foreign.

Hindustání.
19th December 1894.

1. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 19th December, says that Maulvi Rafi-Uddin, in his recent speech in England, told his English audience that the Hindus and Musalmans in India stood to each other in the relation of the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, so that if a Parliament were given to India the Hindus would lord it over and tyrannize the Musalmans. The comparison which the Maulvi instituted between the inhabitants of Ireland and the two great communities dwelling in India was altogether defective and shallow indeed. In the first place, the disparity of numerical strength between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland is far more overwhelming than that between the Hindus and Musalmans in India. Secondly, the Irish Protestants, in whose veins runs the blood of the English rulers, are rich people, and hence, they are afraid that if a Parliament were established in Ireland the subject people, who are mainly the Roman Catholics, would impose heavy taxes on their estates and harass them in other ways. The Musalmans need not fear any such thing from the establishment of a Parliament in India. The conditions of the Hindus and Musalmans are alike. They are both ruled by the same British officers, and pay the same taxes, and hence, their political interests are perfectly identical in every respect. Time is at hand when even the domiciled Europeans will take to agitating for the same political privileges for India as the natives themselves do now. It is therefore absurd for Maulvi Rafi-ud-din to draw a line between the political interests of the Hindus and those of the Musalmans at this time.

Identity of political interests of the Hindus and Musalmans in India.

Zamánah.
20th December 1894.

2. One Riaz-ud-din Ahmad of Bareilly writing in the *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 20th December, observes that it is a pity that the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta should be so prejudiced against the Musalmans as to call so good a man as Maulvi Rafi-ud-din, who has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, to be a champion of the Musalmans and an enemy of the Hindus. The Maulvi is no doubt a champion of the Musalmans, but never an enemy of the Hindus. There is a great need of the presence of an advocate of the Musalmans also in Parliament, so as to prevent Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji from causing any harm to them. The *Patrika* says that if the Maulvi succeeds in entering Parliament, the Indian Musalmans will get the upper hand of the Hindus. But have not the Hindus acquired an ascendency over the Musalmans since the admission of Mr. Naoroji to that assembly? The writer then advises his co-religionists to hold meetings in various parts of India to pass resolutions thanking Sir John Gorst for the support he has given to the Maulvi in his candidacy for the Parliamentary Membership.

Maulvi Rafi-ud-din, candidate for membership of British Parliament.

Najm-ul-Hind.
24th December 1894.

3. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 24th December, states that the Madras Government has allowed the Congress to take as many tents from its store-house as they required for the Congress purposes. The Municipal Chairman has ordered its sanitary and other officers to see to the comfort of the delegates, and the Police Commissioner has posted a police guard at the Congress camp. The Telegraph and Postal Departments have opened their respective branch offices there. In short, the local authorities have afforded all sorts of facilities to the Congress and deserve thanks of the people. The Madras Government has thus acted in quite a different spirit from that which the North-Western Provinces Government exhibited towards the Congress. The latter Government did not even allow the Congress a site to hold its sitting at Allahabad, and threw all sorts of obstacles in its way.

Facilities afforded to the Congress at Madras by the Government and the Local authorities.

Bhárat-Jiwan.
17th December 1894.

4. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 17th December, refers to a public meeting held at Benares on the 16th idem under the presidency of Babu Ramkali Chaudhri, the retired Subordinate Judge, to elect delegates for the Madras National Congress. Babu Surendra Nath Banarji and some other Congress leaders were expected to come and take part in the proceedings, but they were unable to pay a visit to Benares at the time. Munshi Shankatá Prasad made an able speech, and among the delegates elected were Mr.

Election of delegates at Benares for the Madras National Congress.

Morgan Browne, Babu Ram Kali Chaudhri, Munshi Madho Lal, a retired Subordinate Judge, and Rai Kashi Nath.

5. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 19th December, publishes a communication from a correspondent at Burhanpur, who refers to a public meeting held at the Public Library in Burhanpur in the Nimar district on the 15th idem, to express joy at the installation of the Maharaja Sindhia. All men of rank and position were present; Mr. Sham Rao Madho Rao, Municipal Secretary and Honorary Magistrate presiding. Kazi Siraj-ul Rahman, vice-President of the Municipal Board and Honorary Magistrate, and other speakers declared that Burhanpur, which was formerly under the rule of the Gwalior darbar, shared the joy felt by the people in the Gwalior territories at the young Maharaja Sindhia's installation, wished him success and prosperity, and thanked the Government of India for placing him on the *guddi*. The writer then states that Burhanpur, being situated on the banks of the Tapi, is visited by a large number of Hindu mendicants every year, but that the inhabitants of that town cannot afford to supply food to them. Hence it would be well if the Maharaja could see his way to the establishment of a poor house there. Burhanpur was prosperous under the Gwalior rule, but unfortunately for some reason or other it has greatly declined under the British administration.

Subodh Sindhu 19th December 1894.

Installation of the Maharaja Sindhia, and Burhanpur in the Central Provinces.

6. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, states that Nawab Sarwar Jung having secured a handsome allowance from the Haidarabad treasury for the education of his son in England, Mr. Saiyad Ali Bilgrami has now also got £200 a year sanctioned for the same purpose for his son, who is only 12 years of age and has not yet passed the middle school examination. The condition of the Nizam's treasury is already very low, and it is very objectionable indeed that repeated drains should be made on it to make lavish allowances for the educational expense of the sons of his high-paid officers, who, looking at their high style of living, are very well able to afford it themselves. To grant such allowances to the grandees of the State is, under the circumstances, to snatch morsel from the mouths of the poor to feed the "devils."

Azád. 21st December 1894.

Lavish allowances made by the Nizam for the education of the sons of his certain high-paid officers.

7. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th December, publishes a communication in which the writer states that the settlement of land is at present going on in Ulwar under the charge of Major Pears who was employed on the same work in the Tonk State before. He has sent for hundreds of men from Tonk and given them employment in the settlement work; leaving men of Ulwar itself out in the cold. This is very unjust, and Major Pears ought to consider the claims of the children of the soil and give preference to them over outsiders.

Sitára-i-Hind. 20th December 1894.

Land settlement in Ulwar.

## II.—General Administration.

8. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 22nd December, says that it is very necessary that the Government should carefully examine the orders issued by its subordinates in important matters, specially those in which the public are deeply interested. Sometimes it so happens that an inexperienced or self-willed officer issues an injudicious order, and the result is that the poor people, not seeing their way to obey it, make themselves amenable to law and suffer severe punishment. The case of a big banker and the vice-chairman of the Municipal Board, Satara, is an instance in point. They had paraded on the public road a religious procession accompanied with music, in spite of the Magistrate's order prohibiting the music, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. On their release, these gentlemen were received with great honour and respect by the public; addresses, &c., being given to them. This public demonstration, made in their favour, showed that they were held innocent, and were unjustly punished. The Government should, of course, insist that all reasonable and judicious orders of its subordinates be strictly enforced, but it should also be ready to modify such orders as are arbitrary or inexpedient.

Anis-i Hind 22nd December 1894.

Need for the Government carefully examining the orders issued in important matters by its subordinate officers.

ZAMÁNAH.
20th December 1894.

Need of technical education as a means of removing poverty in India.

9. The *Zamánah* (Lucknow), of the 20th December, regretting that the Hindus and the Musalmáns should be quarrelling with each other, and that the former establishing the National Congress be thereby forcing the latter to start a Defence Association to protect their interests, observes that both the communities ought to drown their petty jealousies and self-interests, and, uniting together, make a common cause to shake off their poverty which is eating into their very vitals as a nation. But the only means by which a nation can remove its poverty is to increase its wealth, and that can be done only by taking to technical education. It is absolutely necessary for a a people to acquire that form of knowledge *first* which will enable it to supply its own wants, *before* it need take to what is called "high education" for developing the higher mental faculties of man. The present need of the Indian people is to secure the means for earning their daily living, and the Government ought to modify its system of popular education so as to impart such practical education, or *instruction* as Lord Elgin terms it, to the Indians as would enable them to do the same.

KARNÁMAH.
17th December 1894.

Long delays made by the Municipal Board in granting applications for repairing houses, thefts, &c., Lucknow.

10. The *Karnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th December, complains that the Municipal Board, Lucknow, takes a very long time in disposing of applications made for permission to repair or build houses, which causes very great inconvenience to the people. Owing to the excessive rainfall this year, very many houses tumbled down, and the Municipal Board ought to have granted permission to rebuild them most readily. One green-grocer, Allah-Rakhe, has been punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment, on the charge of his being an accomplice in plundering certain female passengers on the Baillieguard road. People say that the accused was a religious man and that the police unjustly implicated him in the offence and secured his conviction. Thefts and robberies are frequently committed in the town. Poverty and immorality have made a lot of men villains and rascals. In Mr. Mulock's time most of the bad characters had left the town, but they have now returned to it again. The writer further observes that it is a great pity, that though the officers put no faith in the statements and doings of the police, the Government is going to entrust them with the power of making recommendations for the quartering of extra police force wherever a breach of the peace is apprehended.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
22nd December 1894.

Suggestion for providing goldsmiths and other dealers in precious articles with standard brass weights marked with Government Stamp.

11. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 22nd December, states that though the iron weights, with which cheap bulky articles, such as grain, sugar, &c. are weighed, are examined every year and replaced by new ones (if found short), there are no Government standard weights supplied to goldsmiths, jewellers, &c. for weighing gold, silver, lace, &c., nor are the weights they use ever examined. What is worse still is that the dealers in the precious articles use two sets of weights, one for buying and the other for selling, so that they freely cheat their customers. The Government should therefore take steps to supply the goldsmiths, &c. with standard brass weights marked with the Government stamp.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
22nd December 1894.

The Sessions Judge, Agra, on the publication of advertisements regarding the sale of aphrodisiacs in newspapers.

12. The same paper publishes a copy, supplied by a correspondent, of a judgment, dated 30th June 1894, passed by the Sessions Judge, Agra, acquitting Akbar Husain, editor of the *Agra Punch* newspaper, who had been punished with one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, by the Magistrate Mr. Hoare, for publishing certain advertisements regarding the sale of aphrodisiacs. The learned Judge held that the language of the advertisements could not be held indecent. The correspondent praises the Judge for the correctness of the view he has taken of the advertisements in question, and hopes that Magistrates will take a lesson from this case, and no more punish newspapers for publishing such advertisements.

13. The *Kashshāf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th December, received on the 23rd idem, has heard very many complaints regarding the arrangements made on the occasion of the Viceroy's Darbár at Lahore. All the roads and thoroughfares in the town were completely stopped on the day, so that the people could not even take out the dead bodies of their relatives to burn or bury, and all kind of business was brought to a stand-still; not even water-bearers and sweepers being allowed to come and go. The men of the Gurkha Battalion beat the clerk of a pleader, who had happened to enter upon a road, so severely, that the poor fellow died of the injury received the next day. Many respectable gentlemen who had been invited to the Darbar were unable to approach it.

Kashshāf. 8th December 1894.

Alleged unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the Viceroy's Darbár at Lahore.

14. The same paper, received on the 23rd idem, in giving an account of the reception accorded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the Railway Station, Muzaffarnagar, complains that the order in which the darbaris and other *raisis* were introduced to His Honor was not satisfactory; precedence being given to some over others who were men of superior position. Shaikh Basharat Ali, who has lately retired from Deputy Collectorship on pension, was especially chagrined at his being not treated as one of the darbaris, and he expressed his dissatisfaction to the Commissioner and the Collector. Shaikh Muhammad Hayát headed His Honor's hunting party and rendered it every kind of assistance. This gentleman had once killed a tiger with great bravery, and His Honor might fittingly bestow the title of *Sher Afghan Khan* or "tiger-slayer" on him, to encourage native gentlemen in the diversions of the field. When His Honor returned from sport to his camp some five thousand men were assembled there to complain of the severity of the new rules regarding the use of the canal water. His Honor patiently listened to their grievance and promised to do justice to them. The arrangements at the Muhammadpur camp were not satisfactory, and some complaint is also heard regarding the supply of provisions there.

Kashshāf. 8th December 1894.

His Honor's visit to the Muzaffarnagar district.

15. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th December, giving a detailed account of the manner in which the police work is distributed between the District Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors, and the District Magistrate and his Subordinate Magistrates, in every district in Bengal, expresses its approval of the same, and recommends that the said system of distribution of work might be adopted with advantage in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Panjáb and Central Provinces.

Police News. 24th December 1894.

The distribution of police work in Bengal approved.

16. The same paper says that it has received repeated complaints that Inspectors of the Railway Police treat their Sub-Inspectors in a very objectional way, calling them "mischievous," "worthless," &c. &c., in their writings officially addressed to them. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Government Railway Police ought to take notice of the matter.

Police News. 24th December 1894.

Alleged ill-treatment of Police Railway Sub-Inspectors by their Inspectors.

17. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 25th December, observes that, as the native recruits in the Indian army are given only Rs. 7 a month during the first three years of their service, men do not readily enlist themselves into it, and recommends that the suggestion which Sir George Chesney made in 1890, to increase the salaries of the native recruits from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10, stopping their present kit and other allowances, be adopted.

Hindustán. 25th December 1894.

Low salary of native recruits in the Indian army.

18. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st December, says that the number of beggars in India is now 5 crores, so that if schools of handicrafts and agricultural and commercial companies are not soon started broadcast all over the land, the number of the unemployed will be constantly on the increase. But who is to start such schools and companies? Certainly not the Government that allows handicrafts in Jail (to compete with private industries).

Mehr-i-Nimroz. 21st December 1894.

The increasing number of beggars in India from want of employment.

NAJM-UL HIND.
16th December 1894.

Proposal for the appointment of a paid Secretary to the Municipal Board, Moradabad.

19. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 16th December, says that the Moradabad Municipal Board has always had an Honorary Secretary. The District Magistrate, however, is now inclined to engage a paid one, for no better reason than this that some Members including Kazi Ibrar Ahmad, the present Secretary, have incurred his displeasure. The Moradabad Board which has more urgent calls on its limited resources can hardly afford to pay the salary of a Secretary. If Mr Hardy be not satisfied with the work of Kazi Ibrar Ahmad, Babu Baij Nath. Vakil, Municipal Commissioner, and Honorary Magistrate, who knows English and is a clever and influential gentleman, may be made Secretary.

BUNDELKHAND PUNCH
15th December 1894.

Alleged dismissal of a head-constable for refusing to shave his beard in accordance with the orders of the Reserve Inspector at Jhánsi

20. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhánsi), of the 15th December, says that at the time of inspecting the police force on the parade ground Mr. McKeown, the Reserve Inspector at Jhánsi, ordered Shiva Sahai, an ex-head-constable, to shave his beard. Shiva Sahai objected, but said that if other men in the force parted with their beards, he would follow suit. There the matter ended at the time. But subsequently Buland Singh, Sub-inspector, told Shiva Sahai that he was guilty of gross impertinence to the Reserve Inspector and called him names. Shiva Sahai gave him tit for tat. The consequence was that he was reported to the Superintendent who made an investigation and sent the papers to the Collector who dismissed him.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
17th December 1894.

Date of commencement of the next Allahabad University examinations.

21. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 17th December, states that the next Allahabad University examinations have been notified to commence on the 4th April. But that day is the Ram Naumi on which many Hindu candidates will fast. Hence the date had better be altered.

NÁGRI NIRAD.
20th December 1894.

The same.

22 The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 20th December, referring to the same subject, says that as on the 4th April an important Hindu religious festival *RamNaumi* falls, the University ought to have the same respect for the religious festivals of the Hindus as for the Muhammadan and Christian festivals and change the date.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
24th December 1894.

A new beef shop opened in the town of Montgomery, Punjab.

23. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 24th December, observing that the Government has often to incur the ill-will of the people on account of certain highly objectionable proceedings which its officers now and then rashly adopt, states that it has heard that the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery has lately permitted a beef shop to be opened in that town, which has created much sensation among the Hindus there. There existed no beef shop within the town before, and the Government ought to take notice of the most objectionable permission accorded by the Deputy Commissioner.

DABÍR-I-HIND.
1st December 1894.

Local affairs, Agra.

24. The *Dabír-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st December, received on the 24th idem, states that near the Arnota stream in Pargana Fatehabad, District Agra, some native soldiers assaulted a Munsif and a Sub-Inspector of police. A burglary was, on the night of the 22nd November last, committed in a well-secured shop, and property of considerable value stolen. A number of men were charged with the offence of dakaiti by the Goloba(?) thana, and after being kept in the lock-up for a month were released for want of proof.

ALWAQT.
19th December 1894.

A native killed by the alleged careless administration of medicine by a doctor at Azamgarh.

25. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 19th December, publishes a communication in which the writer states that the nephew of Bande Husain, Octroi Darogha, Azamgarh, who was suffering from fever and cough, was placed under the treatment of a doctor, who carelessly administered him some such medicine as killed him with most excruciating pain and suffering in a short time. The Government ought to impress upon doctors the need of being very careful in administering strong medicines internally.

26. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 20th December, complains that a number of *ekkas* are always to be found standing in and moving about the eastern part of the principal city street Allahabad, as far as the tamarind tree, to the great inconvenience of the public. A Bhatyara (an inn-keeper) levies one pice a day on each of these *ekkas*; but under what authority is not known. The Municipal Board should give its attention to the matter.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR. 20th December 1894.

*Ekkas* standing in the principal street of the Allahabad city.

27. A Sirsa correspondent of the same paper complains that cases of theft are very frequent at Sirsa owing to the alleged negligence of the police, and asks the District Magistrate to make some better police arrangements there.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR. 20th December 1894.

Cases of theft at Sirsa, Allahabad district.

ALLAHABAD:
*The 31st December* 1894.

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,
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